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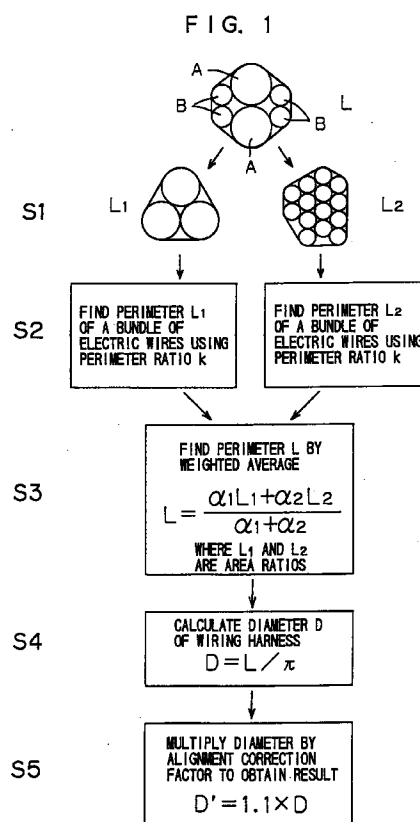
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(54) Method of and apparatus for calculating thickness of bundle of electric wires

(57) In to provide a method of previously calculating the thickness of each of portions of a wiring harness to be produced prior to actually producing the wiring harness, a wiring harness constructed by bundling electric wires of a plurality of types which differ in diameter is converted to a bundle of electric wires of a single type with respect to the electric wires of each type, to find the number of electric wires. The perimeters and the diameters of the bundles of electric wires whose number is found are calculated for electric wires of each type, and the respective average values are respectively regarded as the perimeter and the diameter of the wiring harness. Thus, the thickness of a wiring harness can be approximately calculated in accordance with electric wires constituting the wiring harness.



Description

The present invention relates to a method of and an apparatus for calculating the thickness of a bundle of electric wires. More specifically, the present invention relates to a method of and an apparatus for previously calculating the thickness of a bundle of electric wires to be produced prior to bundling a plurality of types of electric wires to actually produce a bundle of electric wires.

One example of industrial products manufactured as a bundle of electric wires obtained by bundling a plurality of types of electric wires is a wiring harness. The wiring harness is an electric wiring system comprising a lot of electric wires, terminals, connectors and the like which are incorporated into an automobile, a copying machine or the like, to form a conduction path for supplying power and signals to electrical equipments.

A main body portion of the wiring harness is constructed by bundling a lot of electric wires as described above, and the thickness thereof differs depending on the type and differs for each portion. For example, a trunk portion obtained by bundling the most electric wires and a branch portion constructed by predetermined electric wires selectively branching from the trunk portion respectively differ in the number of electric wires and the type of electric wires included therein, whereby they differ in thickness.

Description is made of a wiring harness for an automobile by way of example. In designing the automobile, the thickness of each of portions of the wiring harness, the diameter occupied by the wiring harness, and the like must be considered. Particularly, the increase in the number of electrical equipments of the automobile with the development of electronics technology significantly increases the number of electric wires constituting the wiring harness. Therefore, the place where the wiring harness is to be contained must be ensured from the design step and represented on a design drawing in manufacturing the automobile.

Furthermore, the wiring harness extending from an engine room to a cabin and further to a luggage room is located through a frame and a steel plate which constitute the body of the automobile. Therefore, the frame and the steel plate must be provided with holes through which the wiring harness is to be passed. The hole must be a hole conforming to the thickness of the wiring harness. Therefore, the thickness of the wiring harness must be specifically written at the time of the design.

However, the wiring harness is a flexible device constructed by bundling a lot of electric wires as described above. The shape and particularly, the thickness of the wiring harness is not easily specified, unlike those of the other components of the automobile.

The thickness of the wiring harness has not been conventionally grasped until the time point where a prototype model of a wiring harness is made in the step of producing a prototype model of an automobile, the prototype model of the wiring harness is combined with a prototype model other than the prototype model of the wiring harness, and the wiring harness is acceptable.

In other words, the accurate thickness of the wiring harness has not been grasped until the prototype model is made.

On the other hand, not only the length of the wiring harness (the length of electric wires constituting the wiring harness) and the shape thereof but also the thickness of each of the portions of the wiring harness is important information in the design for a manufacturing company of wiring harnesses. The dimensions of an electric wire holding member for assembling the wiring harness, for example, can be determined by accurately grasping the thickness of the wiring harness.

In designing a protector and a corrugate tube which are mounted on a bundle of electric wires assembled and bundled, the accurate thickness of the wiring harness is essential.

Furthermore, it must be confirmed whether or not the thickness of the wiring harness is adapted to the thickness required from an automobile manufacturer.

Additionally, in the manufacturing field of wiring harnesses, the thickness of the wiring harness (the perimeter) must be grasped in estimating the amount of a vinyl tape to be wound around the wiring harness at the time of assembling.

As described in the foregoing, the thickness of the wiring harness is a value which has been accurately grasped before the wiring harness is actually produced.

However, the wiring harness is actually constructed by bundling electric wires having various thicknesses, whose shape is not uniformly determined, similarly to a resin molded product and a metal workpiece. Therefore, the thickness of the wiring harness is difficult to theoretically calculate and grasp.

Therefore, the thickness of the wiring harness has been conventionally previously estimated mainly on the basis of experience and experiments. For example, a method of taking particular electric wires of a plurality of types as samples, bundling 10 to 20 sample electric wires to measure the thickness thereof, and previously estimating the thickness of each of portions of the wiring harness on the basis of its measured value has been carried out.

In such a method, however, it is difficult to previously correctly find for each wiring harness to be produced the thickness of each of portions of the wiring harness.

The present invention has been made with such circumstances for a background and has for its one object to provide a method of calculating the diameter of a wiring harness, in which when the type and the number of electric wires constituting a wiring harness to be produced are determined, the thickness of each of portions of the wiring harness

can be correctly calculated on the basis of the type and the number, as well as to provide an apparatus for carrying out the calculating method.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a calculating method which is applicable to the general design and fabrication of a bundle of electric wires for estimating the thickness of a bundle of electric wires which is obtained by bundling a plurality of electric wires with higher precision when the bundle of electric wires is designed, as well as to provide an apparatus for carrying out the calculating method.

In accordance with one aspect, the present invention is directed to a method of approximately calculating the thickness of a bundle of electric wires which is constructed by bundling electric wires of a plurality of types which differ in diameter, which is characterized by finding the sum of the cross-sectional areas of electric wires constituting a bundle of electric wires to be calculated, calculating the number of electric wires required to obtain the sum of the cross-sectional areas when the bundle of electric wires to be calculated is converted to a bundle of electric wires of a single type which is constituted by only electric wires of a predetermined type out of the electric wires constituting the bundle of electric wires to be calculated, and calculating the perimeter and/or the diameter of the bundle of electric wires which is constituted by the electric wires whose number is calculated.

In accordance with another aspect, the present invention is characterized in that in the method of approximately calculating the thickness of a bundle of electric wires, the conversion to the bundle of electric wires of a single type is made with respect to all types of electric wires constituting the bundle of electric wires to be calculated, and the number of electric wires by type is calculated.

In accordance with still another aspect, the present invention is characterized in that in the method of approximately calculating the thickness of a bundle of electric wires, a perimeter ratio k previously calculated is used in calculating the perimeter and the diameter from the bundle of electric wires which is constituted by the electric wires whose number is calculated, where the perimeter ratio k is the ratio of the diameter D of the bundle of electric wires of a single type to the diameter d of one of the electric wires constituting the bundle of electric wires, which is defined as $K = D / d$.

In accordance with still another aspect, the present invention is characterized in that in the method of approximately calculating the thickness of a bundle of electric wires,

the perimeter ratio k is approximately calculated by the following equation when the number of electric wires n is a number in a predetermined relatively small number range:

$$k = D / d = 1 + (\sqrt{12 \times n - 3} - 3) / \pi,$$

and

the perimeter ratio k is approximately calculated by the following equation when the number of electric wires n exceeds the number in the range:

$$k = \sqrt{\frac{2 \sqrt{3n}}{\pi}}$$

In accordance with still another aspect, the present invention is characterized, in the method of approximately calculating the thickness of a bundle of electric wires, by further finding the average value of the perimeters and/or the diameters of the found electric wires by type.

In accordance with still another aspect, the present invention is characterized in that in the method of approximately calculating the thickness of a bundle of electric wires, the average value of the perimeters and/or the diameters of the electric wires by type is found as an average conforming to the ratio of the cross-sectional area of each of the electric wires by type to the sum of the cross-sectional areas of the electric wires constituting the bundle of electric wires to be calculated.

In accordance with still another aspect, the present invention is characterized in that in the method of approximately calculating the thickness of a bundle of electric wires, the perimeter and/or the diameter of the found bundle of electric wires is multiplied by a predetermined alignment correction factor.

In accordance with a further aspect, the present invention is directed to an apparatus for approximately calculating the thickness of a bundle of electric wires which is constructed by bundling electric wires of a plurality of types which differ in diameter, which is characterized by comprising means for inputting data relating to electric wires constituting a bundle of electric wires to be calculated, electric wire number calculating means for finding the sum of the cross-sectional areas of the electric wires constituting the bundle of electric wires to be calculated in response to the termination of input of the diameter of each of the electric wires constituting the bundle of electric wires to be calculated and the number of electric wires from the inputting means and calculating the number of electric wires required to obtain the sum of the cross sectional areas when the bundle of electric wires to be calculated is converted to a bundle of electric wires of a single type which is constituted by only electric wires of a predetermined type out of the electric wires constituting the bundle of electric wires to be calculated, and thickness calculating means for calculating the perimeter and/or the diameter of the bundle of electric wires which is constituted by the electric wires whose number is calculated.

In accordance with a still further aspect, the present invention is characterized in that in the above-mentioned calculating apparatus, the electric wire number calculating means comprises means for converting the bundle of electric wires to be calculated to the bundle of electric wires of a single type with respect to all types of electric wires constituting the bundle of electric wires to be calculated and calculating the number of electric wires by type.

In accordance with a still further aspect, the present invention is characterized in that in the above-mentioned calculating apparatus, the means for calculating the perimeter and/or the diameter comprises means for calculating the perimeter ratio $k = D / d$ when D is taken as the diameter of the bundle of electric wires of a single type and d is taken as the diameter of one of the electric wires constituting the bundle of electric wires, and means for calculating the perimeter and/or the diameter using the calculated perimeter ratio k .

In accordance with a still further aspect, the present invention is characterized, in the above-mentioned calculating apparatus, by further comprising means for multiplying the perimeter and/or the diameter of the found bundle of electric wires by a predetermined alignment correction factor.

According to the present invention, a bundle of electric wires which is constructed by bundling electric wires of a plurality of types which differ in diameter is converted to a bundle of electric wires of a single type which is constituted by only electric wires of a predetermined type out of the electric wires constituting the bundle of electric wires to be calculated, and the perimeter and the diameter of the bundle of electric wires are calculated, whereby the thickness of the bundle of electric wires which is not easily calculated can be found approximately but almost correctly. When the bundle of electric wires to be calculated is converted to a bundle of electric wires of a single type with respect to all the electric wires constituting the bundle of electric wires to be calculated, and the perimeters of bundles of electric wires of a single type are calculated to find the average thereof, the perimeter of the bundle of electric wires can be approximated more accurately.

Furthermore, a calculation using the perimeter ratio k is performed, whereby the calculation can be performed in a short time. Since the perimeter ratio k can be previously calculated and stored, the use of the perimeter ratio k is convenient for calculating the perimeter ratio k .

Additionally, it is also possible to multiply the found result of the calculation by an alignment correction factor in order to more correctly adapt the result of the calculation to the size of the bundle of electric wires.

According to the present invention, the thickness of a bundle of electric wires represented by a wiring harness, for example, which is not easily grasped is uniformly approximated on the basis of the type of electric wires constituting the bundle of electric wires. Particularly when an extremely thick electric wire or thin electric wire exists in the bundle of electric wires, the perimeter of the bundle of electric wires can be found more accurately than that in the conventional calculating method.

In producing a wiring harness as a bundle of electric wires, for example, therefore, the thickness of each of portions of the wiring harness can be almost accurately found in the design step of the wiring harness. As a result, the design of the apparatus in a manufacturing company of wiring harnesses or a company utilizing wiring harnesses, for example, an automobile manufacturer or a copying machine manufacturer is easily performed.

Furthermore, the design of a member required for the construction, the estimate of a required vinyl tape, for example, can be accurately made for the manufacturing company of wiring harnesses.

The invention is described further hereinafter, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Fig. 1 is a flow chart showing the basic idea of a method of calculating the thickness of a wiring harness according to one embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is an illustration showing a case where the state of the cross section in a case where electric wires having a diameter d are bundled when the number of electric wires n is 1 to 10 and 26 to 30.

Fig. 3 is a diagram for explaining a method of interpolating the perimeter ratio k in a case where the number of electric wires n is a value between two adjacent integers using values of the number of electric wires corresponding to the two adjacent integers.

Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view showing an example of the construction of a wiring harness to be calculated

Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional view showing a state where a wiring harness to be calculated is converted to a bundle of electric wires of a single type.

Fig. 6 is a graph showing the contrast between the measured value of the diameter of a wiring harness and the diameter found by a calculation equation according to the present invention.

Fig. 7 is a diagram showing one example of a design drawing of a wiring harness in which the thickness of the wiring harness is entered.

Fig. 8 is a block diagram showing the construction of a calculating apparatus according to one embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 9 is a flow chart showing the operation of the calculating apparatus shown in Fig. 8.

I. Fig. 1 is a flow chart showing the basic idea of a method of calculating the thickness of a bundle of electric wires according to one embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to Fig. 1, description is made of the procedure for the method of calculating the thickness according to the present embodiment.

(1) A bundle of electric wires is constituted by electric wires of a plurality of types in the present embodiment. The bundle of electric wires is first converted to a bundle of electric wires of a single type (step S1).

The conversion is made assuming that the cross-sectional areas of the electric wires of a single type are the same as the converting conditions.

The conversion to the bundle of electric wires of a single type is made with respect to electric wires of all types included in the bundle of electric wires whose thickness is to be found.

In an example shown in Fig. 1, a simple example in which a bundle of electric wires comprises a relatively thick electric wires A and a relatively thin electric wires B is illustrated. When electric wires of many types, for example, electric wires A, B, C, D, ... are included in the bundle of electric wires, however, the bundle of electric wires is converted to a bundle of electric wires of a single type with respect to each type of the electric wires A, B, C, D, ...

(2) The perimeter of the bundle of electric wires of a single type obtained by the conversion is then calculated (step S2).

In the example shown in Fig. 1, the perimeter L_1 of a bundle of electric wires A and the perimeter L_2 of a bundle of electric wires B are respectively calculated.

In the case of the calculation, a perimeter ratio k is used.

The perimeter ratio k is the ratio of the diameter D of the bundle of electric wires of a single type to the diameter d of one of electric wires constituting the bundle of electric wires, which is defined by the following equation:

$$k = D / d$$

The perimeter ratio k is a value determined in conformity to the number of electric wires n constituting a bundle of electric wires. That is, the perimeter ratio k is a value which can be strictly calculated for each number of electric wires n constituting a bundle of electric wires. It is desired for increasing the calculation speed that the perimeter ratio k is previously calculated in accordance with a method of calculation as described later and is stored in a memory or the like.

The calculation of the perimeter of the bundle of electric wires in the step S2 is performed using the perimeter ratio k previously calculated, as described above. In the example shown in Fig. 1, when the diameter d of the electric wire A is taken as 5 mm, for example, the perimeter L_1 in a case where three electric wires A ($n = 3$) are bundled is as follows because $k = 1.9549$ is previously found when $n = 3$:

$$L_1 = \pi \times k \times d = 30.7075 \text{ mm}$$

(3) After the perimeters L_1 and L_2 of the respective bundles of electric wires obtained by the conversion in the step S2, the weighted average, for example, of the found perimeters L_1 and L_2 of the respective bundles of electric wires is found, to obtain the perimeter L of a bundle of electric wire to be found (step S3).

The weighted average is calculated using area ratios α_1 and α_2 occupied by the electric wires of the respective types constituting the bundles of electric wires as weighted factors.

The simple average of not the area ratios but the perimeters L_1 and L_2 of the respective bundles of electric wires may be found and taken as the perimeter L of the bundle of electric wires.

(4) If the found perimeter L of the bundle of electric wires is divided by the ratio of circumference of circle to its diameter π , the diameter D of the bundle of electric wires is obtained (step S4).

Furthermore, the obtained diameter D is multiplied by an alignment correction factor, to obtain the diameter D' of the bundle of electric wires actually required (step S5).

The alignment correction factor is a value found by experiments.

In a theoretical formula for calculating the diameter D of the bundle of electric wires in the step 4 and the preceding steps, the electric wires constituting the bundle of electric wires are tangent to each other, and are forced to be handled as electric wires with no clearance therebetween. On the other hand, when the cross section of the actual bundle of electric wires is seen, the electric wires are loosened, whereby there occurs a clearance therebetween. Particularly when the bundle of electric wires is, for example, a wiring harness, there always occurs a clearance therebetween. The reason for this is that the electric wires may not, in some cases, be linearly aligned in the direction of the length to be bundled in the actual bundle of electric wires.

In order to make up the difference between the theory and the practice, the diameter D is multiplied by an alignment correction factor. As a result of multiplying the diameter D by the alignment correction factor, the final diameter D' of the bundle of electric wires is obtained.

The perimeter L of the bundle of electric wires found in the step S3 may be multiplied by the alignment correction factor. That is, (alignment correction factor) $\times$ L = L' is found, after which L' is divided by the ratio of circumference of circle to its diameter π to obtain the diameter D' of the bundle of electric wires.

II. Method of finding the perimeter ratio k

Fig. 2 shows the state of the cross section in a case where electric wires having a diameter d are bundled when the number of electric wires n is 1 to 10 and 26 to 30.

Furthermore, the following Table 1 is a list showing the values of the perimeter L in a case where electric wires having a diameter d are bundled, the diameter of the bundle of electric wires $D = L / \pi$, and the perimeter ratio $k = D / d$ when the number of electric wires n is 1 to 30.

[Table 1]

L (the perimeter of a bundle of electric wires) = $\pi * k * d$,
 D (the diameter of a bundle of electric wires) = $k * d$
 (d : the diameter of a line constituting a bundle)
 n : the number of electric wires

	n	$\pi * K$	k	calculating method of $\pi * k$
s e c t i o n 1	1	π	1	strictly calculate L/d using Fig. 2 further divide L/d by π , to calculate k (a figure is drawn because the number of electric wires is small, to obtain strict k) ($1 \leq n \leq 30$)
	2	$\pi + 2$	1.6366	
	3	$\pi + 3$	1.9549	
	4	$\pi + 4$	2.2732	
	5	$\pi + 5$	2.5916	
	6	$\pi + 4 + \sqrt{3}$	2.8246	
	7	$\pi + 6$	2.9099	
	8	$\pi + 7$	3.2282	
	9	$\pi + 6 + \sqrt{3}$	3.4612	
	10	$\pi + 8$	3.5465	
	11	$\pi + 7 + \sqrt{3}$	3.7795	
	12	$\pi + 9$	3.8648	
	13	$\pi + 8 + \sqrt{3}$	4.0978	
	14	$\pi + 10$	4.1831	
	15	$\pi + 9 + \sqrt{3}$	4.4161	
	16	$\pi + 11$	4.5014	
	17	$\pi + 8 + 2\sqrt{3}$	4.6491	
	18	$\pi + 10 + \sqrt{3}$	4.7344	
	19	$\pi + 12$	4.8197	
	20	$\pi + 11 + \sqrt{3}$	5.0527	
	21	$\pi + 13$	5.1380	
	22	$\pi + 10 + 2\sqrt{3}$	5.2858	
	23	$\pi + 12 + \sqrt{3}$	5.3710	
	24	$\pi + 14$	5.4563	
	25	$\pi + 11 + 2\sqrt{3}$	5.6041	
	26	$\pi + 13 + \sqrt{3}$	5.6894	
	27	$\pi + 15$	5.7746	
	28	$\pi + 12 + 2\sqrt{3}$	5.9224	
	29	$\pi + 14 + \sqrt{3}$	6.0077	
	30	$\pi + 16$	6.0930	

Referring to Fig. 2 and Table 1, description is made of a method of calculating the perimeter ratio k.

Further, when the number of electric wires n is 1, the calculation can be simply performed, whereby the perimeter $L = \pi d$, the diameter $D = L / \pi = d$, and the perimeter ratio $k = D / d = 1$.

When the number of electric wires is 2, the distance between the centers of the adjacent two electric wires is d, whereby the perimeter L is $L = \pi d + 2d$, as indicated by n = 2 in Fig. 2. Accordingly, the diameter D is $D = L / \pi = (1 + 2 / \pi) d = 1.6366d$.

Consequently, "the perimeter ratio k = 1.6366".

Furthermore, when the number of electric wires n is 3, the perimeter L is determined by a contour formed by a peripheral surface at an angle of 120° of each of the three electric wires and the distance d among the three electric wires, as indicated by $n = 3$ in Fig. 2, whereby $L = \pi d + 3d$.

Consequently, the diameter D of the bundle of electric wires becomes $D = L / \pi = (1 + 3 / \pi) d = 1.9549d$.

Accordingly, "the perimeter ratio $k = 1.9549$ ".

Furthermore, when the number of electric wires n is 6, the distance between an electric wire w_1 and an electric wire w_2 is $\sqrt{3}d$. When the number of electric wires n is 6, therefore, the perimeter L is $L = \pi d + (4 + \sqrt{3}) d$. Consequently, the diameter D of the bundle of electric wires becomes $D = L / \pi = (1 + (4 + \sqrt{3}) / \pi) d = 2.8246d$.

Consequently, "the perimeter ratio $k = 2.8246$ ".

The perimeter L in a case where electric wires of the same type having a diameter of d and having the same thickness are bundled can be represented by the sum of a curved line portion formed by the peripheral surfaces of the electric wires and the distance between the electric wires. The sum of the lengths of the curved line portions formed by the peripheral surfaces of the electric wires is always πd .

In the foregoing Table 1, $\pi \times k$ and the perimeter ratio k are represented as a section 1 with respect to each of the number of electric wires n is 1 to 30. A calculating method of $\pi \times k$ is also shown. The perimeter L of the bundle of electric wires is $L = \pi \times k \times d$, and the diameter D of the bundle of electric wires is $D = k \times d$.

Referring to the cross section of a bundle of electric wires in a case where $n = 26$ shown in Fig. 2, a calculating method in a case where the number of electric wires $n = 26$ will be described.

The perimeter L of 26 electric wires becomes the sum of a curved line portion πd at a total of 360° comprising the perimeters of portions at an angle of 60° of electric wires w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4 and w_5 and the perimeters of portions at an angle of 30° of electric wires w_6 and w_7 , and the distance $3d$ between the electric wires w_1 and w_2 , the distance $2d$ between the electric wires w_2 and w_3 , and the distance $3d$ between the electric wires w_3 and w_4 , and the distance $2d$ between the electric wires w_4 and w_5 , the distance $2d$ between the electric wires w_5 and w_6 , and the distance $\sqrt{3}d$ between the electric wires w_6 and w_7 , and the distance d between the electric wires w_7 and w_1 .

That is, $L = \pi d + (13 + \sqrt{3}) d$.

Accordingly, the diameter D of a bundle of 26 electric wires becomes $D = L / \pi = (1 + (13 + \sqrt{3}) / \pi) d = 5.6894d$.

Consequently, "the perimeter ratio $k = 5.6894$ ".

In the present embodiment, when the number of electric wires n is 1 to 30, the perimeter ratio k is previously strictly calculated in accordance with the foregoing calculation.

Furthermore, the calculation can be also similarly performed in a case where the number of electric wires n is not less than 31. In the present embodiment, however, when $31 \leq n \leq 127$, the perimeter ratio k is found by approximate calculation using the following calculation equation.

When the number of electric wires n is 1, 7, 19, 37, 61, 91 and 127, the cross-sectional shape of the bundle of electric wires becomes a regular hexagon. The regular hexagon is closest to a circle and in a dynamically stable shape, and the perimeter L thereof can be accurately represented by the following equation:

$$L = \pi d + (\sqrt{12 \times n - 3} - 3) d$$

In the present embodiment, therefore, when $31 \leq n \leq 127$, it is approximately considered that the foregoing equation (1) holds with respect to all values of n even in a case other than cases where $n = 37, 61, 91$ and 127 , to calculate the perimeter ratio k . That is, when $31 \leq n \leq 127$, the perimeter ratio k is found by the following equation (1):

$$\begin{aligned} k &= D / d = L / (\pi \times d) \\ &= 1 + (\sqrt{12 \times n - 3} - 3) / \pi \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where n is the number of electric wires,

$$31 \leq n \leq 127$$

When the number of electric wire n is $128 \leq n$, the cross-sectional shape of the bundle of electric wires is closer to a circle, whereby the perimeter ratio k is approximately calculated by the following equation (2) approximated in a honeycomb shape.

$$k = \sqrt{\frac{2\sqrt{3}n}{\pi}} \quad (2)$$

A value of $\pi \times k$ and a perimeter ratio k with respect to the typical number of electric wires n calculated on the basis of the foregoing equations (1) and (2), along with a calculating method of $\pi \times k$, are represented as a section 2 and a section 3 in Table 2.

[Table 2]

n : the number of electric wires

	n	$\pi \cdot K$	k	calculating method of $\pi \cdot k$
s e c t i o n 2	31	19.3510	6.1596	calculate the perimeter ratio k by an approximate expression $k = 1 + (\sqrt{12n-3}-3) / \pi$ $(31 \leq n \leq 127)$ calculate $\pi \cdot k$ from k
	32	19.6608	6.2582	
	33	19.9658	6.3553	
	34	20.2662	6.4509	
	35	20.5622	6.5451	
	36	20.8539	6.6380	
	37	21.1416	6.7296	
	38	21.4254	6.8199	
	39	21.7055	6.9091	
	40	21.9819	6.9971	
	50	24.5752	7.8225	
	61	27.1416	8.6394	
	70	29.0725	9.2540	
	91	33.1416	10.5493	
	100	34.7393	11.0578	
	127	37.1768	11.8337	
s e c t i o n 3	128	37.3229	11.8802	calculate the perimeter ratio k by an approximate expression $k = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{3n/\pi} \quad (128 \leq n)$ calculate $\pi \cdot k$ from k
	200	46.6536	14.8503	
	400	65.9782	21.0015	
	500	73.7658	23.4804	
	600	80.8064	25.7215	
	1000	104.3206	33.2063	

Although description was made of the perimeter ratio k in a case where the number of electric wires n is an integer, the number of electric wires n may, in some cases, be a value between adjacent integers including a decimal unit in a case where the bundle of electric wires n is converted to a bundle of electric wires of a single type.

When the number of electric wires n obtained by the conversion is a value between adjacent integers, the perimeter ratio $k = D/d = L/\pi d$ may be interpolated using values of the number of electric wires corresponding to the two adjacent integers. The method will be described with reference to Fig. 3.

When the number of electric wires n_x which is a value between adjacent integers is $8 \leq n_x \leq 9$, for example, the perimeter ratio k is as follows:

$$k = \{(n_x - 8) / (9 - 8)\} \times (3.4612 - 3.2282) + 3.2282$$

$$= (n_x - 8) \times 0.233 + 3.2282$$

Furthermore, in a case where $31 \leq n_x \leq 127$, the calculation may be directly performed by substituting n_x which is a value between adjacent integers in the equation (1).

For example, the perimeter ratio k may be:

$$k = 1 + (\sqrt{12 \times n_x - 3} - 3) / \pi$$

III. Example of calculation

A specific example of calculation using a calculation equation according to one embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to Figs. 4 and 5.

A wiring harness is taken as a bundle of electric wires to be calculated by way of example. As shown in Fig. 4, a wiring harness to be calculated shall be constructed by bundling a total of 18 electric wires. That is, 12 electric wires having a diameter d_1 of 2.0 mm, four electric wires having a diameter d_2 of 3.5 mm, and two electric wires having a diameter d_3 of 5.5 mm shall be bundled.

In this case, area weights α_1 , α_2 and α_3 of the electric wires A, B and C are respectively found by the following equations:

The cross-sectional area of the electric wire A :

$$(\pi d_1^2 / 4) \times 12 = 12\pi$$

The cross-sectional area of the electric wire B :

$$(\pi d_2^2 / 4) \times 4 = 12.25\pi$$

The cross-sectional area of the electric wire C :

$$(\pi d_3^2 / 4) \times 2 = 15.125\pi$$

Accordingly, the total cross-sectional area α of the bundle of electric wires is as follows:

$$\alpha = (12 + 12.25 + 15.125) \pi = 39.375\pi$$

Accordingly, the area weights α_1 , α_2 and α_3 of the electric wires A, B and C are respectively as follows:

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{12\pi}{\alpha} = \frac{12\pi}{39.375\pi} \approx 0.3048$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{12.25\pi}{\alpha} = \frac{12.25\pi}{39.375\pi} \approx 0.3111$$

$$\alpha_3 = \frac{15.125\pi}{\alpha} = \frac{15.125\pi}{39.375\pi} \approx 0.3841$$

A number in a case where the bundle of electric wires to be calculated is converted to a bundle of electric wires of a single type is then found with respect to each of the electric wires A, B and C.

If the bundle of electric wires to be calculated is converted to a bundle of electric wires of a single type assuming that the cross-sectional areas of the electric wires are the same, the following results are respectively obtained:

A number n_1 in a case where the bundle of electric wires to be calculated is converted to a bundle of electric wires A:

$$n_1 = \frac{\alpha}{\pi d_1^2 / 4} = \frac{4 \times 39.375\pi}{\pi d_1^2} = \frac{4 \times 39.375\pi}{4\pi} = 39.375$$

A number n_2 in a case where the bundle of electric wires to be calculated is converted to a bundle of electric wires B:

$$n_2 = \frac{\alpha}{\pi d_2^2 / 4} = \frac{4 \times 39.375\pi}{\pi d_2^2} = \frac{4 \times 39.375\pi}{12.25\pi} \approx 12.857$$

A number n_3 in a case where the bundle of electric wires to be calculated is converted to a bundle of electric wires C:

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$$n_3 = \frac{\alpha}{\pi d_3^2 / 4} = \frac{4 \times 39.375 \alpha}{\pi d_3^2} = \frac{4 \times 39.375 \pi}{30.25 \pi} \\ \approx 5.207$$

When the perimeter is calculated in accordance with the above-mentioned calculating method on the basis of the results, the following results are obtained:

A perimeter ratio k_1 in a case where the number of electric wires $n_1 = 39.375$ is as follows:

$$k_1 = \frac{n_1 - 39}{40 - 39} \times (6.9971 - 6.9091) + 6.9091 \\ = 6.9421$$

Accordingly, the perimeter L_1 of the bundle of electric wires A is as follows:

$$L_1 = k_1 \pi d_1 \\ = 6.9421 \times 2\pi \\ = 13.8841\pi$$

A perimeter ratio k_2 in a case where the number of electric wires n_2 is 12.857 is as follows:

$$k_2 = \frac{n_2 - 12}{13 - 12} \times (4.0978 - 3.8648) + 3.8648 \\ \approx 4.0645$$

Accordingly, the perimeter L_2 of the bundle of electric wires B is as follows:

$$L_2 = k_2 \pi d_2 \\ = 4.0645 \times \pi \times 3.5 \\ \approx 14.2258\pi$$

A perimeter ratio k_3 in a case where the number of electric wires n_3 is = 5.207 is as follows:

$$k_3 = \frac{n_3 - 5}{6 - 5} \times (2.8246 - 2.5916) + 2.5916 \\ \approx 2.6397$$

Accordingly, the perimeter L_3 of the bundle of electric wires C is as follows:

$$L_3 = k_3 \pi d_3 \\ = 2.6398 \times \pi \times 5.5 \\ = 14.5186\pi$$

The perimeter and the diameter of the wiring harness obtained by further finding the weighted average are as follows:

The perimeter L found by finding the weighted average is as follows:

$$L = L_1 \times \alpha_1 + L_2 \times \alpha_2 + L_3 \times \alpha_3 \\ = (13.8841 \times 0.3048 + 14.2258 \times 0.3111 + 14.5186 \times 0.3841) \pi \\ \approx 14.2341 \times \pi \\ = 44.7178$$

Furthermore, the diameter $D = L / \pi$ is as follows:

$$D = 14.2341$$

5 IV. Alignment correction factor

Fig. 6 shows, with respect to a wiring harness, the contrast between the measured value of the diameter of the wiring harness and the diameter found by the calculation equation according to the present invention.

10 In Fig. 6, the horizontal axis indicates the diameter of the wiring harness (the measured value), and the vertical axis indicates the diameter of the wiring harness (the calculated value). As apparent from Fig. 6, the diameter of the wiring harness found by the calculation becomes a value smaller by approximately 10% than the measured value when it is not multiplied by an alignment correction factor. The reason for this is conceivably that the calculation is performed assuming that a clearance is formed between electric wires in the actual wiring harness, while there is no such clearance in the calculated value.

15 When the alignment correction factor is determined as 1.11, for example, to multiply the calculated value by the alignment correction factor on the basis of such a graph, therefore, the diameter of the wiring harness obtained by the calculation becomes approximately equal to the measured value.

Experiments show that the alignment correction factor takes a value in the range of 1 to 1.2 in many cases. The alignment correction factor is not a value theoretically determined but strongly relates to the manufacturing technique 20 in the manufacturing field of wiring harnesses. The reason for this is that there is little clearance formed between the electric wires if the technique for manufacturing wiring harnesses is high, and a clearance formed between the electric wires is reduced by the tension of a tape when the tape is wound around the bundled electric wires. Although it is preferable that the alignment correction factor is theoretically 1.0, it is considered that the alignment correction factor may be set to a suitable value in the above-mentioned range in the light of the manufacturing field of wiring harnesses, 25 for example.

V. Design drawing

Fig. 7 shows one example of a design drawing of a wiring harness in which the thickness of the wiring harness 30 found by the calculation equation according to the present embodiment is entered. A line 11 indicated by a solid line in Fig. 7 represents the form of laying out electric wires. A circle 12 indicated by a solid line represents the thickness of the wiring harness. Reference numeral 13 denotes the position where a protector is mounted, and reference numeral 14 denotes the position where a connector is mounted.

35 VI. Calculating apparatus

Fig. 8 is a block diagram showing the construction of an apparatus for carrying out a method of calculating the thickness of a bundle of electric wires according to one embodiment of the present invention.

The apparatus comprises a CPU 21 serving as an operation center, and a ROM 22 storing an operation program 40 and a RAM 23 to and from which required data is freely written and read out are connected to the CPU 21.

Furthermore, various data can be entered from a keyboard 24 to the CPU 21. For example, data relating to electric wires, for example, can be entered from a ten key 25. In addition, a start key is for feeding a processing start signal as described later.

45 The keyboard 24 may be provided with various keys, for example, an alphabet key and an operation key in addition to the illustrated keys.

In the present embodiment, the relationship between the number of electric wires N and a perimeter ratio k is previously stored in the RAM 23. The perimeter ratio k is previously calculated with respect to a required range of the number of electric wires n (where $1 \leq n$) in accordance with the above-mentioned procedure for calculation.

50 The alignment correction factor is further previously set in the RAM 23. The RAM 23 is further provided with a work register for storing electric wire data or the like entered from the keyboard 24.

The CPU 21 executes an operation for calculating the diameter of a wiring harness, for example, serving as a bundle of electric wires as described later in accordance with a predetermined operation program stored in the ROM 22. The result of the operation is displayed on a display device 27, and is printed out from a printer 28.

Fig. 9 is a flow chart showing the operation of the calculating apparatus shown in Fig. 8.

55 Description is now made of the operation of the calculating apparatus shown in Fig. 8 in accordance with the flow of Fig. 9.

When the operation of the calculating apparatus is started, the CPU 21 judges whether or not electric wire data is entered from the keyboard 24 (step S21). If the electric wire data is entered, the data is stored for each electric wire

(step S22). Consequently, the diameter and the number of electric wires constituting a wiring harness whose thickness must be calculated are given.

The CPU 21 then waits until the start key 26 is depressed (step S23), and first calculates the area ratio of each of the electric wires constituting the wiring harness when the start key is turned on (step S24).

The bundle of electric wires constituting the wiring harness is converted to a bundle of electric wires of a single type for each type of electric wires constituting the wiring harness, to find the number of electric wires (step S25).

The perimeter ratio k is then read out from the RAM 23. If the required perimeter ratio k is not stored in the RAM 23, the perimeter ratio k is operated.

For example, when the number of electric wires obtained by the conversion is a value between adjacent integers, for example, the perimeter ratio k is calculated in accordance with the above-mentioned procedure for calculation.

The perimeter ratio k is then used, to calculate the perimeter for each bundle of electric wires of a single type (step S27).

The diameter for each bundle of electric wires of a single type is calculated (step S28).

Thereafter, the weighted average of the perimeters for the bundles of electric wires of a single type calculated in the step S27 is found, to obtain the required perimeter L of the wiring harness (step S29).

An alignment correction factor is then set (step S30). The alignment correction factor is previously stored in the RAM 23 in the present embodiment. Accordingly, the alignment correction factor is read out from the RAM 23, and is set (step S30).

The perimeter L found in the step S29 is then multiplied by the alignment correction factor, to calculate the final perimeter L' and the final diameter D' of the wiring harness (step S31).

The calculated perimeter L' and the calculated diameter D' are displayed on the display device 27 (step S32).

An operator confirms the display on the display device 27, and enters, if the alignment correction factor must be corrected, the necessity of the correction.

For example, when the wiring harness is of special construction so that the alignment correction factor must be made slightly larger than the normal correction factor or conversely, the alignment correction factor is made smaller, for example, the necessity of correcting the alignment correction factor is entered.

Upon judging that the alignment correction factor must be corrected, the CPU 21 newly sets an alignment correction factor to be corrected (step S30). The perimeter L' and the diameter D' are calculated again using the alignment correction factor (step S31), and the result of the calculation is displayed on the display device 27 (step S32).

The content of the display on the display device 27 is confirmed. If the content of the display is acceptable, a signal indicating that the result of the display is to be printed out is fed, whereby the result of the calculation is printed out by the printer 28 (step S34).

Claims

1. A method of approximately calculating the thickness of a bundle of electric wires which is constructed by bundling electric wires of a plurality of types which differ in diameter, comprising the steps of:

finding the sum of the cross-sectional areas of electric wires constituting a bundle of electric wires to be calculated;

calculating the number of electric wires required to obtain the sum of the cross-sectional areas when the bundle of electric wires to be calculated is converted to a bundle of electric wires of a single type which is constituted by only electric wires of a predetermined type out of the electric wires constituting the bundle of electric wires to be calculated; and

calculating the perimeter and/or the diameter of the bundle of electric wires which is constituted by the electric wires whose number is calculated.

2. The method of approximately calculating the thickness of a bundle of electric wires according to claim 1, being characterized in that

said conversion to the bundle of electric wires of a single type is made with respect to all types of electric wires constituting the bundle of electric wires to be calculated, and the number of electric wires by type is calculated.

3. The method of approximately calculating the thickness of a bundle of electric wires according to claim 1 or 2, being characterized in that

in calculating the perimeter and the diameter from the bundle of electric wires which is constituted by the electric wires whose number is calculated, a perimeter ratio k previously calculated is used, where the perimeter ratio k is the ratio of the diameter D of the bundle of electric wires of a single type to the diameter d of one of the electric wires constituting the bundle of electric wires, which is defined by the following equation:

$$k = D / d$$

4. The method of approximately calculating the thickness of a bundle of electric wires according to claim 3, wherein said perimeter ratio k is approximately calculated by the following equation when the number of electric wires n is a number in a predetermined relatively small number range:

$$k = D / d = 1 + (\sqrt{12 \times n - 3} - 3) / \pi,$$

and

the perimeter ratio k is approximately calculated by the following equation when the number of electric wires n exceeds the number in said range:

$$k = \sqrt{\frac{2 \sqrt{3n}}{\pi}}$$

5. The method of approximately calculating the thickness of a bundle of electric wires according to claims 1 to 4, being characterized by further comprising the step of finding the average value of the perimeters and/or the diameters of the found electric wires by type.
6. The method of approximately calculating the thickness of a bundle of electric wires according to claim 4, being characterized in that the average value of the perimeters and/or the diameters of said electric wires by type is found as an average corresponding to the ratio of the cross-sectional area of each of the electric wires by type to the sum of the cross-sectional areas of the electric wires constituting the bundle of electric wires to be calculated.
7. The method of approximately calculating the thickness of a bundle of electric wires according to any one of claims 1 to 6, being characterized in that the perimeter and/or the diameter of said found bundle of electric wires are multiplied by a predetermined alignment correction factor.
8. An apparatus for approximately calculating the thickness of a bundle of electric wires which is constructed by bundling electric wires of a plurality of types which differ in diameter, comprising:
means for inputting data relating to electric wires constituting a bundle of electric wires to be calculated;
electric wire number calculating means for finding the sum of the cross-sectional areas of the electric wires constituting the bundle of electric wires to be calculated in response to the termination of input of the diameter of each of the electric wires constituting the bundle of electric wires to be calculated and the number of electric wires from said inputting means and calculating the number of electric wires required to obtain the sum of the cross sectional areas when the bundle of electric wires to be calculated is converted to a bundle of electric wires of a single type which is constituted by only electric wires of a predetermined type out of the electric wires constituting the bundle of electric wires to be calculated; and
thickness calculating means for calculating the perimeter and/or the diameter of the bundle of electric wires which is constituted by the electric wires whose number is calculated.
9. The calculating apparatus according to claim 8, being characterized in that said electric wire number calculating means comprises means for converting the bundle of the electric wires to be calculated to the bundle of electric wires of a single type with respect to all types of electric wires constituting the bundle of electric wires to be calculated and calculating the number of electric wires by type.
10. The calculating apparatus according to claim 8 or 9, being characterized in that said means for calculating the perimeter and/or the diameter comprises
means for calculating the perimeter ratio $k = D / d$ when D is taken as the diameter of the bundle of electric wires of a single type and d is taken as the diameter of one of the electric wires constituting the bundle of electric wires, and
means for calculating the perimeter and/or the diameter using said calculated perimeter ratio k .
11. The calculating apparatus according to any one of claims 8 to 10, being characterized by further comprising means for multiplying the perimeter and/or the diameter of the found bundle of electric wires by a predetermined alignment correction factor.
12. A method of calculating the approximate thickness of portions of a wiring harness to be produced, prior to actually producing the wiring harness, wherein a wiring harness constructed by bundling electric wires of a plurality of types which differ in diameter is converted to a bundle of electric wires of a single type with respect to the electric wires

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of each type, to find the number of electric wires, the perimeters and/or the diameters of the bundles of electric wires whose number is found being calculated for electric wires of each type, and the respective average values being respectively regarded as the perimeter and the diameter of the wiring harness.

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FIG. 1

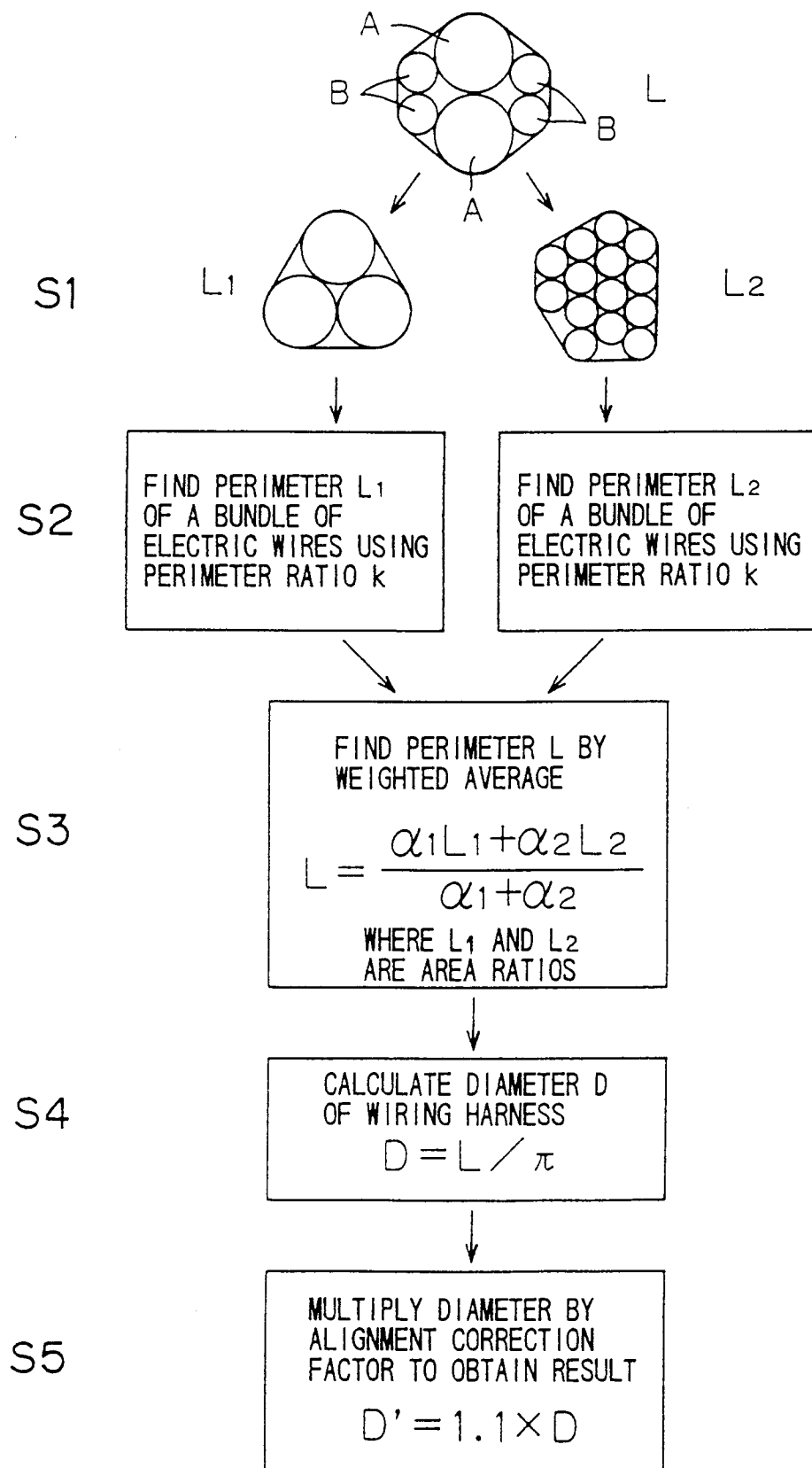


FIG. 2

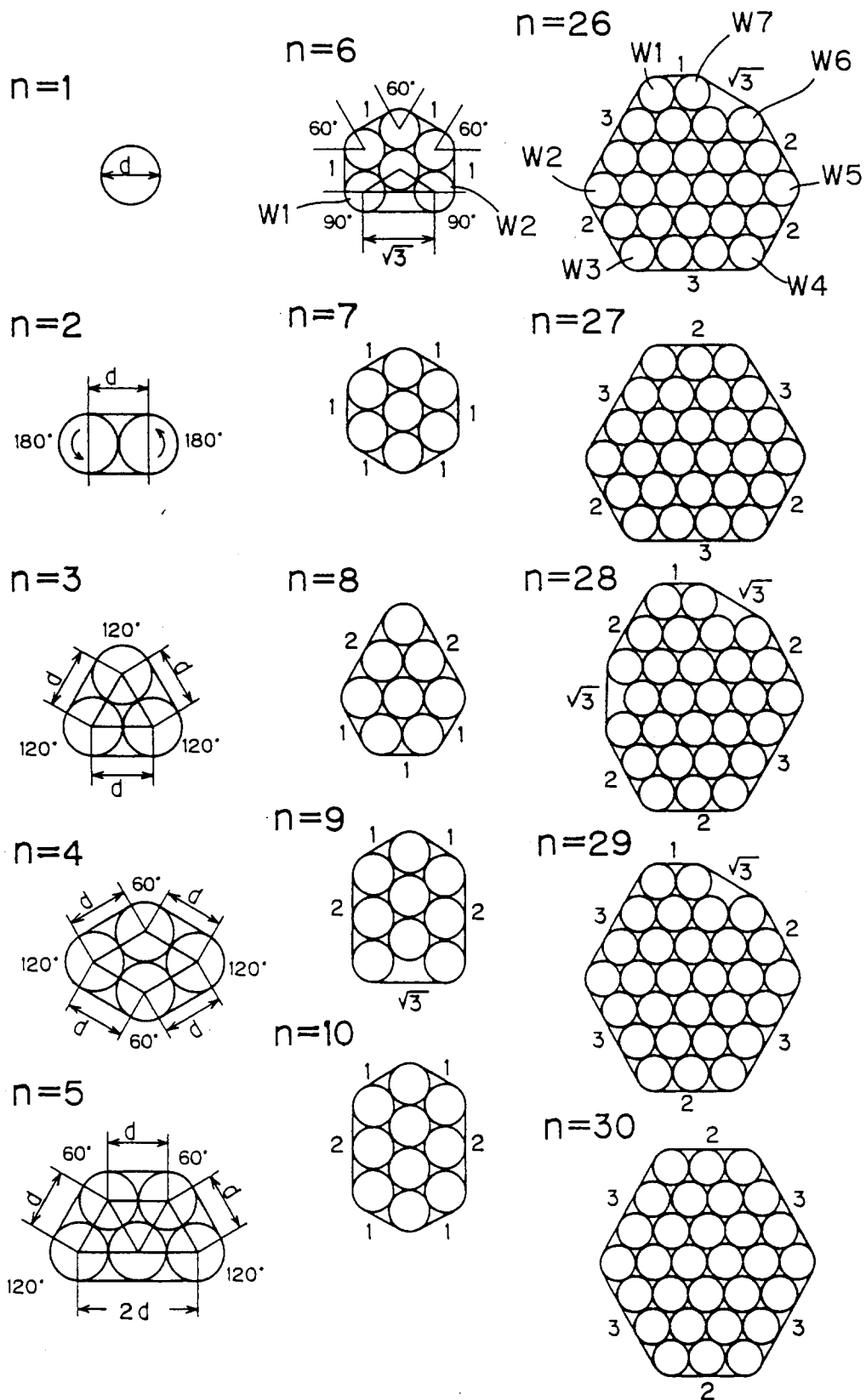


FIG. 3

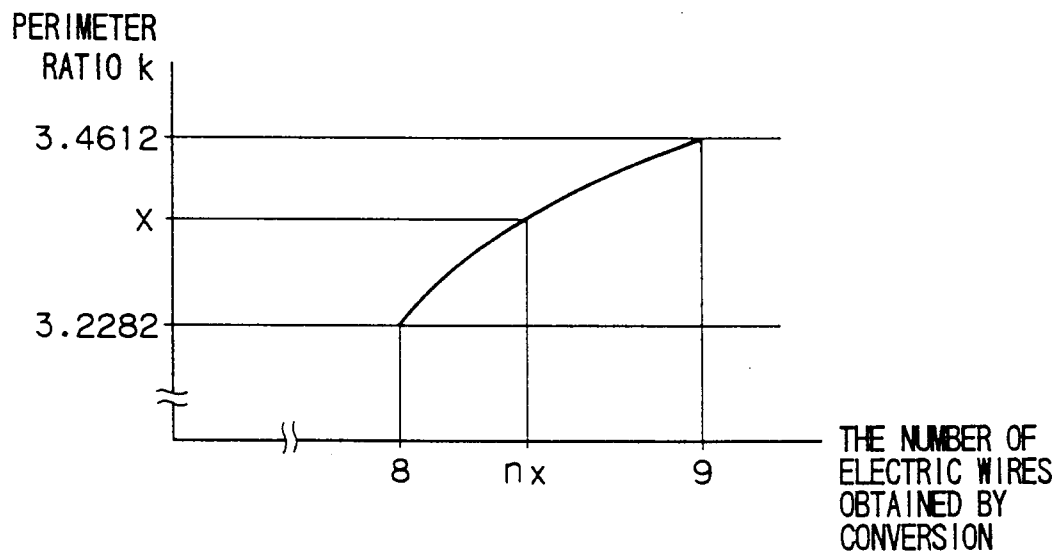
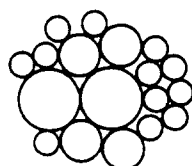


FIG. 4



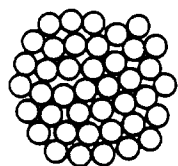
A : 2.2mm - 12

B : 3.5mm - 4

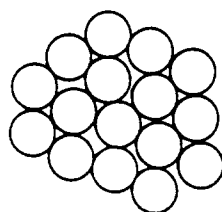
C : 5.5mm - 2

TOTAL 18

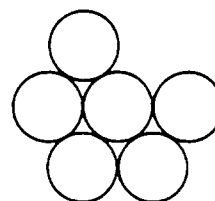
FIG. 5



$n_1=39.375$



$n_2=12.857$



$n_3=5.207$

FIG. 6

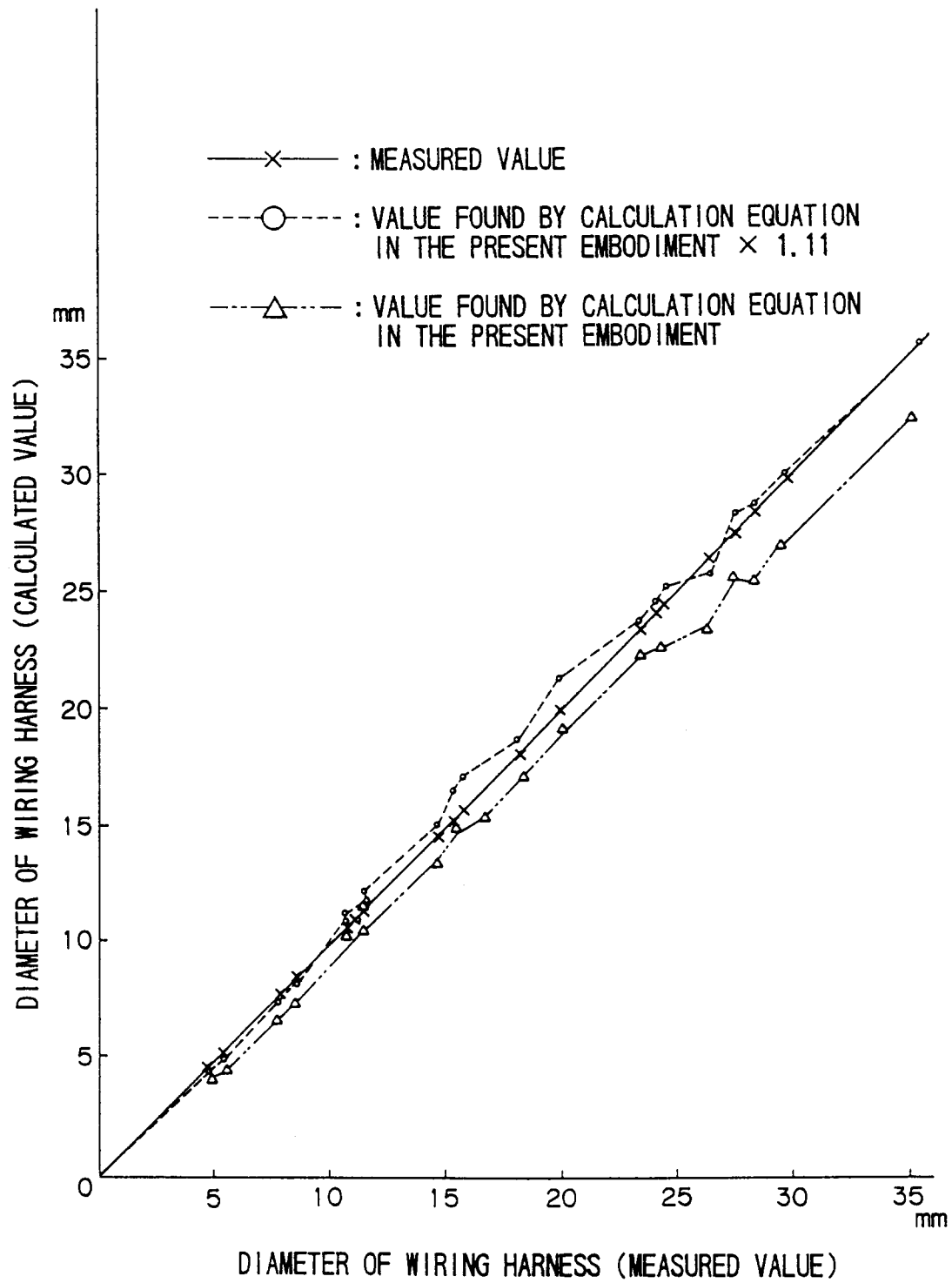


FIG. 7

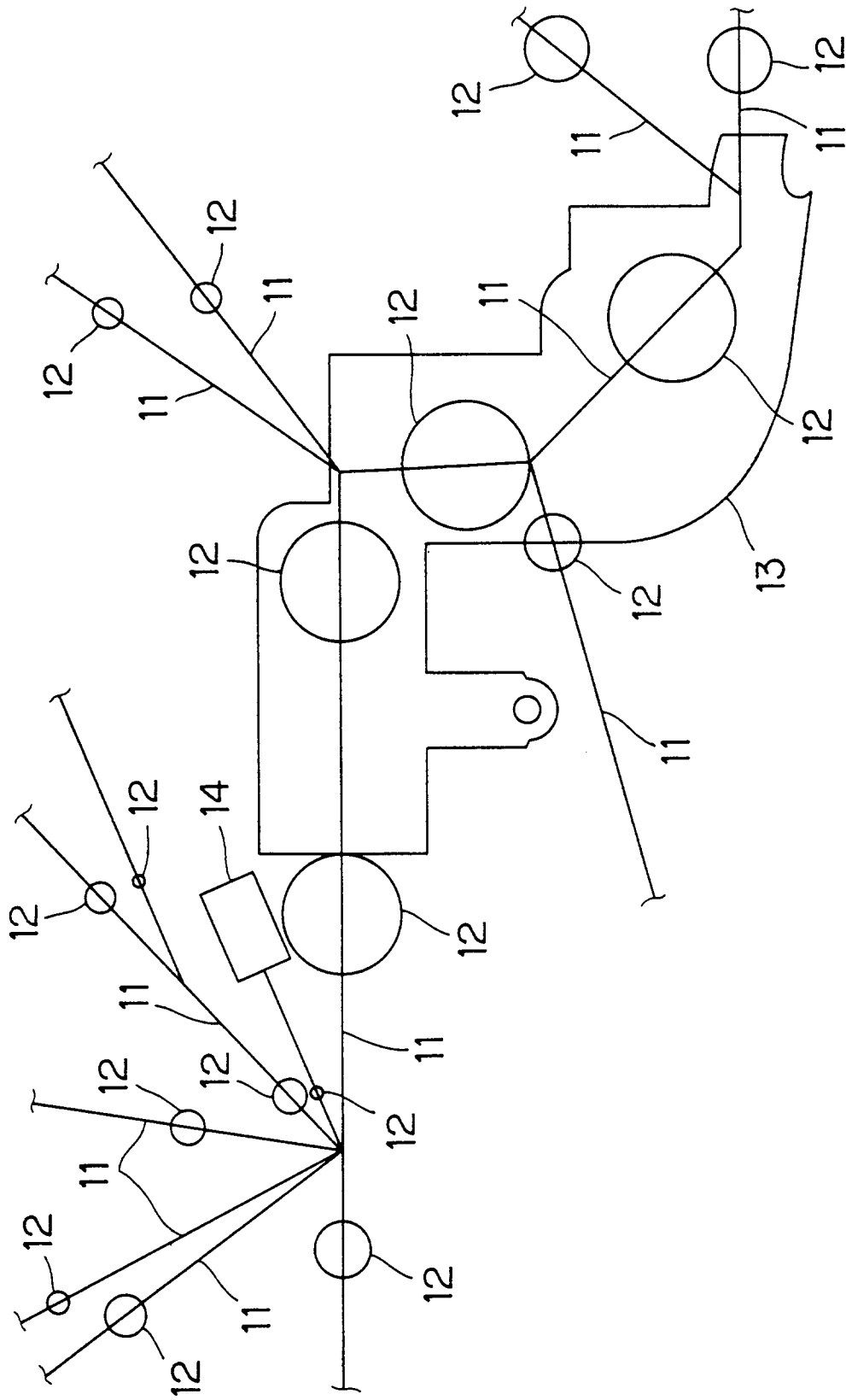


FIG. 8

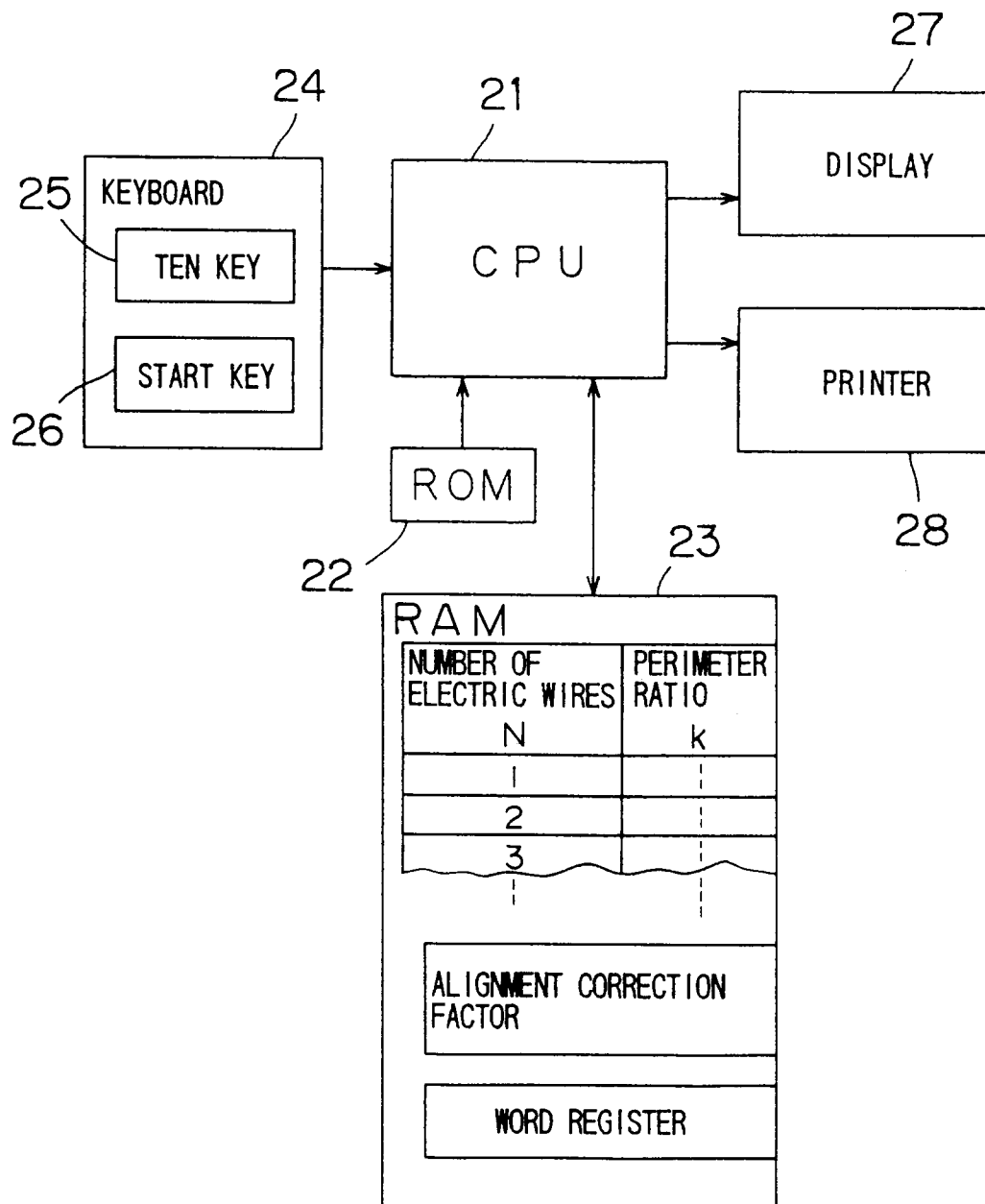


FIG. 9

